

# THE HOUSE IN DETAIL.

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Washington, Dec. 11. The feature of the opening day of the debate on the currency bill in the House was the speech of Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. It was characterized by all the wit and humor for which the Iowa is noted and held the members without regard to party for over an hour. Mr. Dolliver declared that the last debate in the Republican party, as to the wisdom of enacting the gold standard into law, had been resolved by the experience of the business world during the past three years. He scored Mr. Bryan and generally ridiculed the alleged false prophecies of the Democrats in 1896. Mr. DeArmond (Mr.) was the heavy gun on the Democratic side. He warned the Republicans from the west that they could not deceive their constituents in the coming Congressional elections by claiming that they had yielded to the wisdom of their colleagues in caucus.

Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) opened the debate in support of the bill and Mr. Mason (Ga.) replied to him. Mr. McCullin (N. Y.) was the only other speaker today. He announced his opposition to the bill on the ground that it would contract the currency, exchange the bank notes and enhance the value of coin bonds. He appealed to those of his Democratic colleagues from New York, who, it is reported, intend to vote for the bill not to do so.

The speeches which were in support of the bill for the creation of the commission which went abroad in the interest of international bimetalism, were made by Messrs. Hepburn (Ia.), Hawley (Me.) and Grosvenor (Ohio). Mr. Hawley summed up by declaring the measure to be a bill designed to deprive the authority usurped by the Secretary of the Treasury to put the Treasury on a gold basis, to demonstrate the final money of redemption and to place the obligations of the people upon their consent into gold obligations.

It is a favorable time to sell U. S. Government Bonds. We own and offer for sale

1000 1st Mortgage on State of Vt. Bonds.

1000 1st Mortgage on State of Vt. Bonds.

1000 1st Mortgage on State of Vt. Bonds.

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Cor the gold standard there was not an American man in the country without employment. These three years, said he, had resolved the last fears of the Republican party as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. "It could not have been done two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the Republicans backed it for the business world."

Mr. Dolliver said: "Here, as the American people stand upon the edge of a new era, we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia and in the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a doubt in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is."

"We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold."

Mr. Dolliver expressed the belief that the bill introduced would maintain the gold standard and the equality of coins of the United States (applause on the Republican side).

Mr. McCullin (N. Y.) opposed the bill. "I do not wish it understood," said he, "that I advocate the present system of bank note currency. The first direct consequence of the enactment of this bill will be a very great rise in the market price of government bonds. Let me illustrate by the class of bonds: The 1925 4 1/2 per cent. The bond syndicate assumed under the terms of their offer that a 4 per cent. bond at 104 1/2 is equal in value to a 3 per cent. gold bond at par. The enactment of this bill will make all our coin bonds gold bonds, so that by the assumption of the bond syndicate a 4 per cent. coin bond at 104 1/2 will be equal in value to a 4 per cent. gold bond at 103 1/2. These bonds are now in the market at 104, so that by this reasoning the substitution of the word 'gold' for the word 'coin' must increase their market value to 171 or 27 1/2 per cent."

The substitution of the word "gold" for the word "coin" would result in an unearned bonus of over sixty millions to the holders of the loan of 1895 alone."

Mr. McCullin said that the enactment of the bill would result in the extinction of the present bank note currency. He argued that the impounding of the treasury notes and the United States notes in the hands of the public could result in a contraction of the currency amounting to over \$25,000,000, and require an issue of bonds to that amount at an annual cost of \$8,000,000, or a reduction of the per capita to \$19.21.

"He appealed to the sound money Democrats not to vote for the bill."

"Sound money Democrats," said he, "this bill does not aid the cause of sound money. It does not prevent the passage of this bill will not prevent a proper and just reform of the currency; ask yourselves if this bill is not the severest blow that has ever been aimed at a sound financial system. And if, as I believe you will, you decide that this is a bad bill, help to cast a united Democratic vote against one of the worst pieces of legislation ever submitted to Congress" (Democratic applause).

Mr. DeArmond (Me.) followed in opposition to the bill. Replying to Mr. Dolliver, he said the Democrats had not been overborne in '96 in the conflict of reason, but the Republican party had won by summoning to their aid the corrupt and tremendous power of money and corruption. He charged the Republicans with deceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetalists. If they were honest then they must be dishonest now; if honest now, dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of \$100,000,000 to the bondholders.

"The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would overwhelmingly defeat the Republican party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next fall, said he, in conclusion, it must not be necessary to go to the 'vine-clad cottages' at Canton, Ohio, to offer congratulations, but he would like to see the bill sent to the 'modest home in Lincoln, Neb.' where resided that great and staunch friend of the people (Democratic applause).

Mr. Greene (Penn.) then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and at 5:05 is a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

## Many British Prisoners Were Taken at Stormberg And at Modder River.

Paris Impressed With News of Gatacre's Reverse.

London, Dec. 12—4.40 A. M. No further news has been received to remove the mystery overhanging Gen. Gatacre's retreat from Stormberg. He has not yet forwarded the promised additional message; and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining the matter. While it appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to over-work his men, Lord Durham's remarks are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his explanation, it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek.

No news has yet been received confirming the Boer report of the capture of fifty prisoners from Lord Methuen's column.

MR. RUSSELL'S BILL.

Washington, Dec. 11. Mr. Russell of Connecticut today introduced a bill in the House providing that the names of States shall be given only to battleships and first class cruisers.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Washington, Dec. 11. It is practically decided that the holiday recess of Congress will be from Thursday, Dec. 21, to Wednesday, Jan. 3. Thus far, however there has been no formal action.

OPPOSE GEN. WHEELER.

Washington, Dec. 11. The opposition to Gen. Wheeler's taking his seat as a member of the House from Alabama is to be renewed by Representatives Bailey of Texas, whose resolutions last year brought out a report from the House Judiciary committee that a military and a congressional office could not be held at the same time. Gen. Wheeler is now in the Philippines, but in connection of that he has been warned that he will return and take his seat. The sergeant-at-arms has over \$2000 to the credit of the Alabama member, covering salary from March 4 last to date, but Gen. Wheeler has not asked for the amount and has expressed an unwillingness to sign the certificates usually required by members in the settlement of their accounts. Considerable sums are also held for Messrs. Campbell of Illinois, Coleman of Kentucky and Robbins of Pennsylvania who served in the last Congress, and also in the army; as the accounts of the old Congress are being closed, these latter sums were last week turned back into the treasury.

KAFFIR RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 11. The following despatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith:

Several Kaffir runners from Ladysmith to Estcourt have been captured. They received from £15 to £40 for the trip. The intercepted messages show that the Kaffir runners were carrying now on half rations that whiskey is £1 a bottle and that beer is exhausted.

BOERS GOT THREE GUNS.

Pretoria, Dec. 11. Via Lourenço Marques. The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with Gen. Gatacre's force at Stormberg.

The sortie at Kimberley last Saturday was an attempt to take the Boer position at Kamperdam and to secure the waterworks. All the British shots fell short.

CONDITIONS AT MAFEEKING.

Maifeking, Nov. 30. Via Lourenço Marques, Dec. 11. Sorties by the British armored train and Boer shelling of the town continue. The British have had but few casualties.

Last evening the protectorate regiment managed to occupy an outpost, where the British Lee-Metfords could reach the enemy's big gun, and the result was the effectiveness of the Boer fire was materially reduced.

MANY BRITISH PRISONERS.

Pretoria, Dec. 11. Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg.

In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening Gen. Cronje maintained his position and captured 60 British soldiers.

Details are expected from the Boer outposts in the direction of Modder River. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain and the Boers are fighting a delaying action. Gen. Prinsloo and Gen. Cronje command the Boer forces.

PARIS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

Paris, Dec. 11. The news of Gen. Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. But, although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected Dutch portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undisputed trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The Journal des Debats epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overthrow the disaffected Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath and that even the most conservative

that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It seems in the attitude of the Afrikaners "the inevitable result of the tacitless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa."

The Temps says: "The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Fenimore Cooper's 'The Spy.' The situation resembles that of the American War of Independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading and ambushing the British generals for love of country and with the assent of Washington."

## WILL SUPPLY LISTS OF BOER PRISONERS.

Washington, Dec. 11. Upon the application of the South African republics, through the medium of the Netherlands government, the British government has consented to supply the Boers with lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British and with other proper information as to their condition. The British government has intimated in addition that it expects that the Boer government will reciprocate when called upon in kind.

## MR. HOLLIS AT PRETORIA.

Washington, Dec. 11. Secretary Hay has cabled to United States Consul Stanley Hollis at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, directing him to proceed to Pretoria and take charge of the United States consulate there upon the departure of Mr. Maertm. This will obviate the necessity of accepting the services of Mr. Atterbury, who has been designated by Mr. Maertm to take his place. Mr. Hollis will serve as consul at Pretoria until the arrival there of Mr. Adelbert Hay.

## THE WEATHER.

Old Prob Predicts More Rain for Tuesday and Wednesday—Colder, With High Shifting Winds.

Washington, Dec. 11. Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for Maine: Rain Tuesday. Wednesday rain or snow; colder; high southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Rain Tuesday. Wednesday colder and fair, except probably rain on the coast; high southerly winds; shifting to westerly.

## BOSTON FORECAST.

Boston, Dec. 11. Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Threatening weather and rain Tuesday. Fair, colder Wednesday; high southwest, shifting to northwest winds Wednesday.

## GENERAL FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 11. Weather conditions and general forecast:

The depression which was noted Sunday night in the west Gulf states has developed into a dangerous storm which is central tonight in northern Illinois, and the pressure is low generally east of the Rocky mountains except on the middle and north Atlantic coast. General rains have continued from the Mississippi valley eastward and they have changed to snow in the lower Missouri valley and eastern portion of the middle slope.

Temperatures continue high east of the Mississippi river, although they have commenced to fall from the middle Gulf states northward. In the Mississippi valley and northwest the fall in temperature ranges from 6 to 20 degrees. In Colorado and Wyoming there has been a rise of 6 degrees to 24 degrees.

The storm will evidently move north-eastward during Tuesday, causing dangerous southerly gales on the upper lakes.

Rain will continue Tuesday in the Atlantic states, Ohio valley and lower lake region, probably turning into snow in the two latter districts. On Wednesday snow flurries are likely along the lakes and snow in northern New York and northern New England.

It will be much colder Tuesday from the Mississippi valley eastward except near the Atlantic coast, where it will be colder Tuesday night and Wednesday.

High southerly winds will prevail along the Atlantic coast Tuesday, shifting to westerly Wednesday, except on the south coast, where they will shift during Tuesday.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

Many a man who knows nothing about the tariff would go on a tariff he could stand the bartender on.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## THE PLAC

to find bargains in FOOTWEAR every day in the year except Sundays is at

ERNALD & CO.'S

55 Main St.

## Christmas Gifts.

TRAVELING CASES with Fittings

TRAVELING ROLLS with or without Fittings

THE EAST SIDE PHARMACY CO.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## troops Land at Subig And Find the Place Abandoned by Retreating Rebels.

Manila, Dec. 11, 11 P. M. The advance guard of Gen. Grant's command, under Major Spence, arrived at Olongapo, Subig bay, during the night of Saturday, Dec. 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing.

## Gen. Grant Moving North—Pursuit of Aguinaldo.

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## WHEREABOUTS OF TRANSPORTS.

Washington, Dec. 11. The adjutant-general received a telegram today saying that the troopship Meade, carrying the 43rd volunteer infantry arrived at Aden at the southern extremity of the Red sea this morning in good condition. He also received word that the transport Logan, carrying the 41st infantry volunteer, arrived at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez canal, yesterday afternoon with all well on board. These two regiments are on their way to the Philippines.

## BEHIND THE BROOKLYN.

Washington, Dec. 11. The New Orleans arrived at Singapore yesterday, three days behind the Brooklyn, en route for Manila. Both vessels are due at Manila in about a week.

## THE UNINSURED.

An old philosopher has written: "Be not as one that hath ten thousand years to live; death is high at hand; while thou livest, while thou hast time, be good." And have your life insured in the

The Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. That is doing good and being good.

H. N. FAIRBANKS, General Agent,

47 Main Street, Bangor, Me.

Knoxville, Tennessee Bonds.

Tyler, Fogg & Co. Bangor, Me. BOND DEALERS.

"Xmas soon, you know."

Here's the newest portmanteau for ladies,

Slip a finger under this strap, and the purs: can't get lost. It's a novelty—very convenient—not costly.

Handsomen Holiday Purses in very latest styles—hundreds to select from—35c, 50c and up to \$2.75.

Sweet's Drug Store, 26 Main Street.

Dainty, Artistic Beauty.

There's nothing in art glass that compares with this gleaming, golden Intaglio Glass.

The designs, as might be inferred, are cut in the reverse and gilded in the cutting.

A large variety of pretty shapes in bon-bon saucers is here, costing \$1.85 to \$2.00 each.

P. H. VOSE & Co., 59 Main Street.

"Walk in and look Around."

Have You Seen Your Books Yet? They're going fast. Don't wait till the Christmas Week rush. Buy now while assortments are good. The "Moody Store."

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**Finance Bill.**

The debate in the House on the finance bill opened Monday in accordance with the special order and will continue through the week. Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, in charge of the bill made the first speech. There is no doubt about the passage of the bill as the Republicans stand solidly behind it, and moreover, it is a question of the Democratic leader can hold his forces in line against the measure, as there is a very sharp division of sentiment in the Democratic party on the currency question and it is claimed that some of the members will vote with the Republicans, although no canvass has as yet been made on that side of the House. It is now believed that the bill will not be taken up in the Senate until after the holiday recess. Some of the silver men in the Senate, among them Senator Stewart, of Nevada, are reported to be weakening in their allegiance to the white metal. A number of years ago Senator Stewart was a pronounced gold man and it may be that he is about to return to his first love, especially in view of the fact that the country is now on the high road of prosperity, despite the predictions of the silver men in 1896.

**Newspaper Illustrations.**

The Boston Journal takes a just pride in its half-tone work, but its statement that its illustrations are not equalled by any newspaper in the United States is not borne out by facts. The Wing was one of the first, if not the first paper in the field with half-tone cuts in its regular daily edition. The larger papers had been for some time using this superior class of work for the purpose of illustrating their art magazines, which were printed on better paper and with a higher grade of ink, but held that it was not feasible to do the work on a fast perfecting press. The Wing believed the question could be solved and proceeded with the work in an experimental manner. It proved to be considerable of a problem, and for a time our efforts afforded readers considerable amusement, but we persevered and today the Wing is daily printing half-tone portraits which it will compare with those published in the Journal, or, as for that matter, with any paper in the country in regular editions printed on a perfecting press.

**Helping the Farmer.**

A correspondent, A. J. Johnson, writing to the Minneapolis Tribune from Davenport, North Dakota, asks: "Will you kindly tell me what benefit the wheat raising farmer of North Dakota has from the Republican party tariff system? As the price of wheat is regulated only by supply and demand, why wouldn't we get the same price for wheat under the free-trade system as we do now?"

Mr. Johnson's second query answers his first, says the Tribune. As the price of wheat is regulated by the supply and demand, anything that increases the demand will help the price.

Let us ask him how it would be if there were no manufacturing institutions in this country and the vast army of men now employed in industrial pursuits were engaged in farming—or, supposing they were not in the country and our population was less to the extent of their number while the amount of wheat raised remained the same? If the consumption of wheat was less in this country, or if more wheat was raised, we should have a larger amount for export than we have now. Would not the excess dumped upon foreign markets have a tendency to lower the price still further?

We now export a comparatively small percentage of the wheat raised in this country—some 200,000,000 bushels out of a crop averaging about 600,000,000. Yet this export surplus is what fixes the price of the whole crops. The price is virtually fixed in Liverpool, our biggest market. If the home consumption of, say 400,000,000 bushels in this country were reduced to, say 200,000,000, and we should have 400,000,000 bushels for export instead of 200,000,000 bushels, our foreign customers would immediately lower their bids.

On the other hand, if we could increase the home consumption so that the whole 600,000,000 bushels could be consumed in this country, Liverpool could no longer fix prices for us, and the price would be higher at least to the extent of the ocean freights and handling charges.

Therefore we may say broadly that anything which tends to develop the industries of this country and increase

the number of mouths to feed of those not engaged in agricultural pursuits must necessarily help the farmer by enlarging his home market. That the Republican tariff policy does this can be demonstrated by facts and figures. The Tribune published a summary showing that there has been a gain of nearly 40 per cent. in the amount of American labor employed since the Dingley Tariff was substituted for the Wilson-Gorman Tariff and an increase at the same time in wages. This makes more mouths to feed and increases the purchasing power of the workers. It is already estimated by experts that the consumption of wheat per capita in this country will increase a considerable fraction per capita owing to the fact that the masses of the people are so much better off than they were a few years ago.

Every man who has traveled around any knows from his own observation that the fires have been lighted in many mills and factories wherein they were extinguished a few years ago, and that new manufacturing have been started. Let us ask Mr. Johnson if he would not consider it a benefit to his town of Davenport if a new enterprise could be established there that would employ a thousand men, thus adding from 3000 to 6000 people to the population of the village? Would not such an accession of population benefit every farmer within the radius of the village's activities? So of the country at large. Every addition to its industries helps everybody in it—farmers and all.

Mr. Johnson says he has been a Republican, but if we cannot point out how the tariff benefits him as a farmer he will have to change. Would he like to go back to the conditions that existed from 1893 to 1896, following the election of Grover Cleveland and a free-trade Congress in 1897? If he would be an exception, for all who remember that dreadful time of depression will be apt to fight shy of again voting to reverse the American protective policy.

He also complains that while we are getting the same price for our wheat as under the free-trade policy we have to pay from 25 to 300 per cent. more for everything we buy. This statement is refuted by a North Dakota farmer quoted in the Grand Forks Herald of a recent date, who says: "Every little while I see some statement to the effect that, while the prices of almost all kinds of goods are advancing, the farmer receives no more for his product than he ever did. Such statements make me weary. No one but a blundering ignoramus or a wilful prevaricator would make them, and no man with his eyes half open could be misled by them."

Wheat, our great staple, maintains a price better than the average for several years, leaving out of account the boom during the latter corner. Flax—what's the matter with flax, any way—is bringing our farmers more money than ever before in the history of the crop, and notwithstanding the yield is worth more per bushel than the average for many years. Corn brings a good price, so do oats, and the same may be said of almost every other farm crop. Wool, for instance, is worth more than at any other time within the memory of the present generation. Dairy products are out of sight, and there is not a farm product which is not ready sale at good prices. If any man who is possessed of a normal supply of brains and intelligence would look around him and notice what is going on before his eyes he would not make fool statements about the farmers not sharing in the general prosperity.

**BUCKSPORT NEWS.**

Schools Begin Monday. Notes of Interest to All.

(Special to Wing and Courier.)  
Bucksport, Me., Dec. 11. The schooner Hannah Coomer arrived from Bangor loaded with lumber, in charge of Capt. Chas. Cochran.

**THE TOWN SCHOOLS.**

The town schools begin next Monday, Dec. 18, except No. 4, which began Dec. 11. The schools have been assigned to the following teachers: Grammar, Miss Nellie F. Keene, Prin.; Miss Nettie Swasey, Asst. West Intermediate, Miss Jennie Homer. East Intermediate, Mrs. C. W. Marks. West Primary, Miss Nancy P. Nichols.

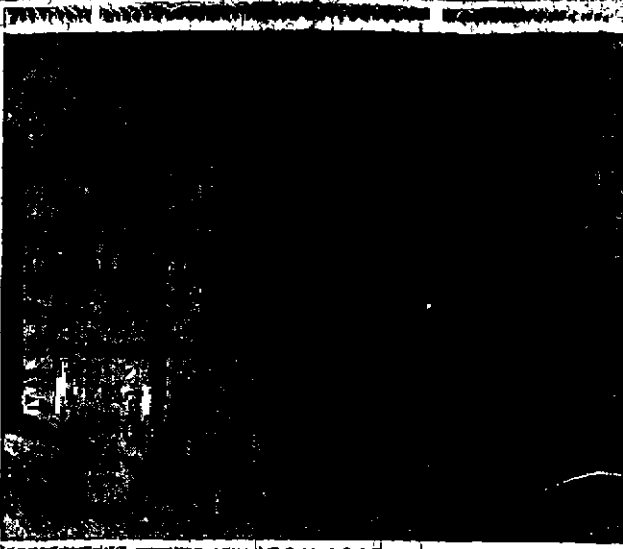
East Primary, Miss Mary E. Parker. District No. 2, Miss Ethel Conant. District No. 3, Miss Anna Chapman. District No. 4, Miss Laura Wood. District No. 5, Miss Ethel Dodge. District No. 6, Miss Lizzie Stover. District No. 7, Chas. C. Jocelyn. District No. 8, Miss Alice Crocker. District No. 9, Miss Mary V. Dodge and Mrs. Mildred Nichols left Monday for Bucksport, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Thomas H. Swasey and Miss Lottie left on the forenoon train for Worcester, Mass., to spend Christmas with Mrs. Wendell P. Parker.

C. O. Page has sold his cottage at Northport Campground, known as the Miller cottage, to Mr. John Speed of Atkinson, Me.

Mrs. Annie Nicholson has rented the store formerly occupied by Miss Ruth Riddien and will put in a stock of dry goods and notions.

The schooner Ada Babson finished discharging coal Saturday and sailed for Bangor for a load of lath.



A Magnificent Showing—The Figures Speak for Themselves. (Reproduced from N. Y. Tribune.)

**THE MARKETS**  
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.**

Railroads.	Dec. 11.	Closing.
Atchafalpa	21 1/2	21 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	8 3/4	8 3/4
Central Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	129 1/2	129 1/2
Chicago & Alton	115 1/2	115 1/2
C. B. & Q.	181	181
Delaware & Hudson	115 1/2	115 1/2
Delaware & Lackawanna	181	181
Delaware & Rio Grande	181	181
Edison	12 1/2	12 1/2
Illinois Central	112 1/2	112 1/2
Lake Erie & Western	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lake Shore	20 1/2	20 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	82 1/2	82 1/2
Manhattan Elevated	101 1/2	101 1/2
Metropolitan R. R.	180 1/2	180 1/2
Norfolk Central	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	64	64
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mass. Pacific	45	45
New Jersey Central	117 1/2	117 1/2
New York Central	131	131
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	—	—
do pf	—	—
Northern Pacific	54 1/2	54 1/2
do pf	—	—
Northwestern	164	164
do pf	—	—
Ontario & Western	24	24
Reading	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	110 1/2	110 1/2
St. Paul	121 1/2	121 1/2
do pf	—	—
St. Paul & Omaha	118	118
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	—	—
do pf	—	—
Texas Pacific	16 1/2	16 1/2
Union Pacific pf	75 1/2	75 1/2
Wabash, St. Paul & P.	7 1/2	7 1/2
do pf	—	—
Western & Maine	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. & N. E.	74 1/2	74 1/2
Old Colony	207	207

Express Companies.	Dec. 11.	Closing.
Adams	110	110
American	142	142
United States	43	43

Miscellaneous.	Dec. 11.	Closing.
People's Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2
Honolulu	—	—
Ontario	—	—
Pacific Mail	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pullman Palace	189	189
Sugar	138	138
Western Union	86 1/2	86 1/2
Federal Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2
do pf	—	—
American Tobacco	102 1/2	102 1/2
do pf	—	—
Tennessee Coal & Iron	191	191
United States Rubber	42	42
Continental Tobacco	34	34

Bonds.	Dec. 11.	Closing.
United States 4s	133 1/2	133 1/2
do coup	133 1/2	133 1/2
United States 4s	113 1/2	113 1/2
do coup	113 1/2	113 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande 1sts	101 1/2	101 1/2
Erie gen 4s	77 1/2	77 1/2
Mor. Kan. & Pacific 2ds	77 1/2	77 1/2
St. Paul 4s	108	108
Texas Pacific 1sts	111 1/2	111 1/2
do pf	—	—

**CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.**

Chicago, Dec. 11. Wheat, Dec., 65 1/2; May, 68 1/2. Corn, Dec., 30 1/2; Jan., 30; May, 32 1/2. Oats, Dec., 23 1/2; May, 24. Mess pork, Jan., 38 1/2; May, 1905. Lard, Jan., 53 1/2; May, 55. Short ribs, Jan., 53 1/2; May, 53 1/2. Flour, steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 53 1/2; No. 2 red, 54 1/2; No. 2 corn, 30 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, 30 1/2. No. 2 oats, 22 1/2; No. 2 white, 25 1/2; No. 3 white, 24 1/2. No. 2 rye, 51 1/2. No. 2 barley, 37 1/2. No. 1 flaxseed and N. W., 143. Timothy seed, 24 1/2. Mess pork, 24 1/2. Lard, 55 1/2. Short ribs, 53 1/2. Shoulders, 54 1/2. Sugar, raw, 57; granulated, 51.8. Clover, 79 1/2.

Flour.	Rects.	Shipts.
Wheat	29,000	17,000
Wheat	73,000	30,000
Corn	234,000	140,000
Oats	234,000	150,000
Rye	4,000	5,000
Barley	68,000	18,000

Butter, steady; creamery, 15 1/2; dairy, 16 1/2. Cheese, steady; 11 1/2. Eggs, firm; fresh, 20.

**THE STOCK MARKET.**

New York, Dec. 11. A perusal of the net changes in prices of stocks as a result of the day's trading will give but a faint conception of the violent fluctuations through which the market passed during the five hours' session. During the morning hours the decline in liquidation which was forced upon the market caused great gaps in the values of securities, and the market took on an appearance of desolation. At 10:15 the market was again in a state of confusion, and the price of many stocks was forced to advance. The market closed at 1:15, and the net change in prices of the leading stocks was as follows: Union Pacific, 1/2; Northern Pacific, 1/2; Great Northern, 1/2; St. Paul, 1/2; Chicago & North Western, 1/2; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1/2; Wisconsin Central, 1/2; Illinois Central, 1/2; Rock Island, 1/2; Santa Fe, 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 1/2; Kansas City Southern, 1/2; Texas Pacific, 1/2; Union Pacific, 1/2; Northern Pacific, 1/2; Great Northern, 1/2; St. Paul, 1/2; Chicago & North Western, 1/2; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1/2; Wisconsin Central, 1/2; Illinois Central, 1/2; Rock Island, 1/2; Santa Fe, 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 1/2; Kansas City Southern, 1/2; Texas Pacific, 1/2; Union Pacific, 1/2; Northern Pacific, 1/2; Great Northern, 1/2; St. Paul, 1/2; Chicago & North Western, 1/2; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1/2; Wisconsin Central, 1/2; Illinois Central, 1/2; Rock Island, 1/2; Santa Fe, 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 1/2; Kansas City Southern, 1/2; Texas Pacific, 1/2; Union Pacific, 1/2; Northern Pacific, 1/2; Great Northern, 1/2; 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deposits subject to the same regulations as Savings Banks.  
Deposit Boxes to rent.

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**First National Bank, of Bangor.**  
The stockholders of the First National Bank of Bangor are notified that their annual meeting will be held at their banking rooms on Tuesday, the ninth day of January next, at three o'clock p. m. for the choice of Directors and such other business as may legally come before them;  
E. G. WYMAN, Cashier.  
Bangor, Dec. 8th, 1899.

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**Seaside National Bank, of Bangor.**  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at

their banking rooms: Tuesday, the  
ninth day of January next, at three  
o'clock p. m. for the choice of Direc-  
tors and the transaction of any other  
business that may legally come before  
them.  
A. B. TAYLOR, Cashier.  
Bangor, Dec. 8th, 1893.

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## NOTICE.

The Penobscot Central Railway  
will receive freight at its depot on  
Boston & Bangor S. S. Co.'s wharf  
every day hereafter for Kenduskeag  
Corinth, Charleston, Exeter, Garland  
and Hallowell.

**The Whig and Courier**  
**PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT.**  
Send this coupon with 10¢ silver, for Port-  
folio No. 4.)  
Please send me Portfolio No. 4 of "  
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(Send this request if you wish instructions  
with portfolio.)  
Please send me Letter of Instructions  
at the Composition for Trip to Paris Expen-  
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